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NOTES: RECENT AND FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

Vårt Språk. Nysvensk Grammatik i utförlig Framställning, by Adolf Noreen, Numbers 19 and 20, 1914. We have in earlier issues of this publication noted the appearance of new numbers of this truly monumental work on modern Swedish. After two years' delay in issuing the publication again goes forward with no. 19, which continues vol. III on the distribution and the history of the vowels *a, i, y, ö* and in part *e*, and no. 20, which continues vol. VII, pp. 97-192. In the latter the author first discusses the subject of the division of Swedish forms (*formlära*); then follows the account of Descriptive Morphology: I, Word Formation, a, By Derivation. Word-formation by derivation is then discussed under the head of 1, Prefix-derivation and 2, Suffix-derivation, the order of presentation of the material with the author's interpretation being according to the nature of the stress of the prefix and suffix and the number of syllables. The recorded form and the present pronunciation are both given together with citation of all words containing the prefix or suffix discussed. It is earnestly hoped that the author will be able to get ready the continuing numbers of this work in 1915.

It has been a surprise to us that a systematic investigation of Wergeland's language has not been undertaken before; it is certainly a fruitful field and in itself a most interesting study. It was therefore a very happy thought which led Didrik Arup Seip to the examination of the subject which now appears under the title *Norskhet i Sproget hos Wergeland og hans Samtid*. Wergeland was the one who first unfurled the Norwegian flag also in linguistic matters. He was a pathfinder, and whether one wishes to study the history of the nationalizing of the *Riksmåal* or the rise of the *Landsmaal* Wergeland is a natural point of departure. Our author has made an interesting and a most welcome contribution to recent Norwegian linguistic history. Aptly he emphasizes how well suited Wergeland's language is as a basis for an investigation of the language of the time, because of the extent and wide range of his authorship as both regards literary forms and subject matter. We are first given an account of the linguistic milieu and early "strivings" in a separatist direction. This is then followed up by an analysis of Wergeland's contribution to it, his various styles, orthography, phonology, inflexions, syntax, word-formation and lexicography. The work closes with a complete glossary of Wergeland's Norwegian words and word-forms (pp. 149-202) and a final chapter on Norwegian tendencies in the language of his contemporaries. It is published by H. Aschehoug & Co., Christiania, 1914, pp. 217.

Another briefer recent investigation in Norwegian philology is a pamphlet which comes under the title *Heidmarksbrev 1315-1560, Kjeldkritisk Studie* by Sigurd Kolsrud, and which appears in a series of contributions to Northern philology by students at Christiania University, edited by Magnus Olsen. It appears as the main thesis for the doctorate examination in Scandinavian philology and we gather that the completed study will appear later. Mr. Kolsrud has taken for his investigation the charters of the period in question from Hedemarken (Heidmørk) about 360 specimens, all written in Norwegian, of which Hamar has 76 and Ringsaker 68, other settlements less. Of these 159 are from before 1420, 106 from the period 1420-1480 and 99 from the years 1480-

1560. As the title indicates it is a study of these letters as sources, but this, of course, involves a consideration of their linguistic forms and problems connected with the spoken and the written language of the period in question. 1914, pp. 37.

Das schwache Präteritum und seine Vorgeschichte by Hermann Collitz published as *Hesperia, Schriften zur germanischen Philologie*, No. 1, Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, pp. xvi+256, 1912. While this work is not recent its very great importance will warrant a belated notice rather than none. As an American publication we are especially glad to welcome a work like this which takes its place at once among the most significant contributions of recent years to the study of Germanic Philology either here or abroad. A *Vorwort* of sixteen pages gives a historical survey of the study of Germanic philology in America inclusive of German instruction in America, the founding of journals devoted to Germanics and special university studies; there follows a most timely emphasis upon the need of scholarship abroad to keep in touch with American contributions to the field of Germanics in its various parts, German, English, Scandinavian. Collitz's work is an exhaustive presentation of the problem of the weak preterite in Germanic to the solution of which he has made significant contributions before.¹ There is first an introductory chapter on earlier views, and the advance of investigation between 1875 and the present (pp. 1-26). In the subsequent investigation it has been the author's desire especially to clear up the problem of the dental of the preterite. Space forbids a review here of the work; we can only call attention to it. That the dental of the weak preterite not only coincides, as generally held, with that of the weak participle but also with that of the verbal abstracts with Ind. E. suffix *-ti* (chapter II) and that the basis of the Gmc. dental is to be sought in two Ind. E. dentals, one = Ind. E. *dh*, in W. Gmc. *de-d-a*, "did," and forms like *habda*, "had," where the *d* was preceded by a media, another, an Ind. E. *t* for all other cases (chapter III), represent the main theses of the work. This is then followed in chapter IV by the question of the origin of the *t* and the endings of the weak preterite.

A. B. Benson's *The Old Norse Element in Swedish Romanticism*, announced as in preparation in I, 5, of these Notes, was issued by the Columbia University Press late in 1914. It appears as the eighteenth volume in *Columbia University Germanic Studies*, pp. xii+192. We stated then the plan of the investigation. The work before us is well done and forms a distinct addition to the study and interpretation of that most interesting period in Swedish literature which we associate most intimately with the name *Götiska Skolan*. The weight of the writer's investigation lies in the emphasis on the fact that a genuine interest in Scandinavian antiquity was present in both the literary tendencies of the time (Gothicism, Phosphorism) and the characterization of that interest and the examination of the literature from 1810-1825 that makes use of Scandinavian saga. The literary chiefs Tegnér and Geijer are treated only incidentally, the effort being rather to interpret the work of the minor writers. As will be seen the author would disregard in the main the distinction made between the two schools, (chapter I), in this we cannot go quite as far as he does, however. They are similar in their nature as a revolt against classicism, but the "Gothic" form

¹ "Die Herkunft des schwachen Präteritums der germanischen Sprachen" 1888. *Am. Journal of Philology*, IX, 42-51.

of the revolt was vital, more national and permanent in its influence and clearly differentiates itself in many ways from that of the phosphorists. The historical differentiation is a convenient one. Nevertheless a modification of opinion as to the work of the maligned phosphorists is in order. The author's contribution toward that, embodied in chapter I, is perhaps the best part of his work. The Columbia series has contained many good things, among these Benson's is decidedly to be included.

The *Old-Lore Miscellany of Orkney, Shetland, Caithness and Sutherland*, VII, 3, July, 1914, contains "Notes," as the Inholmsley dog, Stromness, Orkney, (Inholmsley = O. N. *hvams-hlið* or Modn. Norwegian *kvams-li*); "A Visit to Shetland in 1832" from the *Journal of Edward Charlton*, pp. 123-131, "Orkney and Shetland Folk, 872-1350" by A. W. Johnston, II, *The Gaelic Earls*, 131-143, and other material. On p. 103 the *Doomsday* name *Machus* and the Norman *Mauches* is spoken of, and it is asked "As *ch>tch* (*Michael>Mitchell*), would *Machus>Matchus*?" and "could *Matthiason* or *Matheusson* become *Matheus*, *Matches*?" I would suggest that *Maches* cannot be identified with *Matthiason* through an intermediate *Matchus*. An assumed *Matthiason*, *Matheusson*, granting falling off of the *son*, would in the *Doomsday Book* assuredly have had the spirant, *th*, hence *Mathe*s, *Matheus*, *Matheisor* some such form. As to the Scotch *Matches*, originally a Perth name (VI, 8), it would seem to be the same as the Norman *Mauches* cited. The *Miscellany* for January 1915 (VIII, 1, pp. 1-64) offers an article by A. W. Johnston on "Oðal Law in Orkney and Shetland" and one by Jessie M. E. Saxby on "Foyes and Fanteens" (Shetland feasts and fasts), an Orkney and a Shetland text in dialect, and other good material.

Georg Fasting's *Religionsfrihetens Historie* is a popular outline of the history of religious liberty, published by H. Aschehoug & Co., pp. 98, 1914. An exceedingly interesting and well-written little volume which deserves to be widely read. In an introductory chapter the author emphasizes the right of intellectual and religious liberty and such liberty as the condition of all progress. He then traces the growth of the striving for religious liberty from savagery where there is not only no religious liberty but also the striving for it is lacking, up through the various manifestations of it in antiquity in India, in the Greek-Roman world, the Middle Ages and down to the present. He analyses the reformatory work of Buddha, 500 B. C., and with some detail the meaning of Socrates, and in recent times also from the East, the departure from Mohammedanism represented in the Bahaist sect founded in Persia at the close of the XIXth century. A chapter is devoted to the Jews of Biblical times, others to early Christianity, the medieval Catholic church, when tolerance and liberty of conscience was at its lowest ebb, the Germanic world and the significance of the reformation. And he finds the strivings for political rights and freedom of worship among the English people in the XVIIth century and the sailing of the *Mayflower* and the founding of the first English colony in America in 1620 as the events which laid the foundations for modern religious liberty. He then traces the expression of this in European law-making in the XIXth century. The work is fascinating in its style and the author has succeeded in compressing a great amount of material into small compass (something which is often especially characteristic, perhaps, of Norwegian writers).

Turning to Scandinavian-American textbooks I shall first call attention to Stomberg's *Frithjofs Saga* of Esaias Tegnér, published by The Augustana Book Concern, pp. 17+197, 1914. The work is supplied with a brief Introduction, Notes, a Vocabulary and a Bibliography of the principal helps for the study of the poem. The work seems to have been well done and the text carefully edited in the reform orthography. To save space the short-lined stanzas of canto XV, *Frithjof går i landsflykt*, have been printed in double columns; we would have preferred the single columns as is usual. The Notes will be helpful; a brief examination of the Vocabulary indicates care in the recording of words occurring; as to whether all meanings of occurring words are similarly recorded I have not had the time to ascertain. The book is neatly gotten out, and we welcome it to our work in Swedish. There should be room for it by the side of the more elaborate edition published before by the Engberg-Holmberg Co., Chicago, with Notes and much critical apparatus.

Elmqvist's *Swedish Phonology* announced before appeared in February, 1915. It is published by the Engberg-Holmberg Co., pp. 64. This will be a most useful handbook for class work in elementary Swedish, and should be used with the author's *Swedish Grammar*, which appeared last fall. The Phonology is intended as a practical guide and to be used from the very beginning of the work. Matters phonetic and orthographic are treated only incidentally. For a full treatment of the latter the student may further use Jules Mauritzson's *Svensk Rättskrivninglära*, 1908, to which the author refers. The author presents briefly and clearly the fundamental facts, however, of Swedish accent, quantity, the vowels, diphthongs and consonants with closing paragraphs on "Uniformity of Pronunciation, *riksspråk* and dialects and local differences of High Swedish.

We are also able to announce a series of three text editions of Strindberg's plays to be gotten out with introduction, vocabulary and notes by Prof. A. L. Elmquist of Northwestern University and Instr. Joseph Alexis of Nebraska University. The publisher is to be A. Bonnier, N. Y. We shall speak of this series again upon issue of vol. I.

P. Groth. *A Norwegian Grammar*. 2d Edition. Cammermeyer's Boghandel, Publishers. Christiania, 1914, pp. 114. The well-known house of Cammermeyer has done the cause of the study of Norwegian in English-speaking countries a real service in getting out a second edition of this book. Groth's grammar (earlier title *Dano-Norwegian Grammar*) has been much used in America. The new edition follows the same plan but the book has been extensively revised and confines itself now to Norwegian (*Riksmåal*); it is very attractively gotten up, being printed on the very best paper with clean-cut type, neatly spaced, and is handsomely bound in a dark gray flexible cover. There are four pages of historical Introduction, forty pages on Norwegian Sounds and seventy of Morphology with Syntactical Remarks. The book should be used especially with college classes. As will be seen this grammar emphasizes the pronunciation; a special feature of it is the illustrations of differences between colloquial and solemn style. In general the presentation is conservative.

Also *First Year Norse* by Maren Michelet has recently appeared in a new edition, 1914, pp. XIV+282. This grammar of Norwegian is published by The Free Church Book Concern, Minneapolis. It differs from the 1st ed. in

containing a lesson on letter writing, and in the addition of an English-Norwegian vocabulary. Connected exercises are introduced from Lesson XIX; selected short texts are offered from the first lessons. The book is more than a grammar, containing thirty-five pages of text and approximately a similar amount in the grammar proper. The work has been carefully done, and is intended for high school and college classes. It is the outgrowth of Miss Michelet's very successful experience in the teaching of Norwegian in the Minneapolis schools. The emphasis upon American-Norwegian literature that is made in the selections for reading is a distinctive feature.

A pamphlet of *Notes and Vocabulary* for Boken om Norge, vol. I, prepared by Dikka Reque and J. H. Hjelmstad has also recently been issued by The Free Church Book Concern, 1914, 67 pages.

Sigurd Ibsen, Henrik Ibsen's son, is already well-known, to Europeans at least, as an essayist. In *Robert Frank*, published last year, there appears from his pen his first drama. Of this work Charles Scribner's Sons have recently issued a translation by Marcia Hargis Janson, which is exceedingly well done from the standpoint of literary quality; we are not prepared to speak of its technique as a translation. The play itself is strong and shows the younger Ibsen to possess dramatic talent of a high order. The theme is a solution of the struggle between capital and labor.

Few Danish writers have enjoyed a greater popularity in Germany than Jens Peter Jacobsen, whose *Niels Lyhne* and *Marie Grubbe* are perhaps almost as well known there as the masterpieces of German literature. Jacobsen's works have again been issued in an edition of J. P. Jacobsen's *Sämliche Werke*, published by the Insel-Verlag, Leipzig, pp. 1052. See article on German translations by Prof. O. E. Lessing above, p. 109.

The last number of *Antikvarisk Tidskrift* (XXI, 1, 1915) offers the first instalment, pp. 1-192, of an investigation on "Boning, grav och tempel" by Oscar Montelius. The author wishes to trace "The history of the human habitation from the childhood of the race to the present" (p. 1). On account of the connection in religion and practical life between the habitation, the grave and the temple he gathers the three into the scope of his investigation with the view of presenting in outline the main steps in the evolution and the relation between the three with special reference to earlier times. From the dwellings by vertical cliffs and natural grottos, through fashioned or made grottos in all parts of the world, with examples mainly from ancient times but with constant references to survivals in modern life, as French and Chinese grotto-dwellings¹ and the Hindu pile-dwellings of Singapore, he carries the study in this number to cottages with entry and the modern stave-houses of, especially, Norway. Of every new type or variation there are illustrations of the exterior and generally also of the interior plan.

Much of the efforts of "Foreningen til norske Fortidsmindester Bævering" has during the past two years been directed to the study of the old churches and objects connected therewith. This Society, organized Dec. 16, 1844, has performed a vast amount of work for the preservation of Norway's historical monuments and materials of all kinds, the restoration of old buildings and aid-

¹ We learn, e. g., that millions of Chinese to-day are troglodytes, (p. 18.)

ing local societies in related work. The first report, which I have before me, that for 1845, was a pamphlet of 22 pages. It has now to its credit a stately array of volumes, publishing each year approximately 250 pages. The *Aarsberetning for 1913*, issued 1914, contains among much other scientific material a study of "*Kinn Kirke*," on the island of Kinn west of Florø, by Carl Berner, with many illustrations, "*Indskrifter paa gamle Kirkeklokker i Nordland og Finmarken*" by O. Nicolaisen, an account of "*Tjølling Kirke*" by Carl Berner and "*Olden Kirke*" by Gerh. Fischer. A brief account of "*Bergenhus i det 19de Aarhundrede*" by Haakon Schetelig will be read with interest. The Distributor of the publications is Grøndahl & Son, Toldbodgaten 27, Christiania.

Among recent additions to classroom helps for the study of Norwegian we also have I. Dorrums *Selected Stories and Poems* of Jonas Lie, edited with Notes and Vocabulary, published by the Frei Church Book Concern. See above, p. 121. The text has been normalized, the Notes are quite full and generally good, the Vocabulary, however, somewhat inadequate; a class with which I am now using the book constantly fails to find a word in the Vocabulary. With the correction of this lack in a second edition this book should occupy a leading place in our class-reading in second year Norwegian. The book is well-printed and neatly bound.